From the Pittsburgh Ganette Do you want to see the greenbacks as plenty That strew the ground in Autumn beneath the And make your dollar equal to the smallest nickel

Then heave shead, my beauties, and with cops. and rebels join. And raise the Democratic shout for Seymour and for Blair. Do you think that Thomas Jefferson, that ancient Who wrote the Declaration, was an ignorant old

Because he published to the world that highfalutin Bout equal rights to all mankind, and showed an If so, then vote for Soymour and his Adjutant, Frank Blair.

Do you wish to see the rebels, whom we thrashed in sixty-five. Arrayed again for battle, and as wickedly alive To drive their blows at Liberty, and fire upon her

## Selected Miscellanu.

### AT BLACKBY.

This last summer I was staying a week at Blackby, that flourishing wateringplace on the Northshire coast. The evening I arrived I found an elderly gentleman sitting in the smoking-room of the hotel, simply sipping brandy and water and smoking audibly As I was soon exactly opposite him doing precisely the same thing, for fear he might think that I had come there simply to mock him, I made a remark.

"Have you many visitors here just now?" I asked. 'I can't stay," was the answer, "I'm an 'Is there a feud, then," said I, " between

inhabitants and visitors?"

"Little, I should say," he replied; "the native tribes find trading with their occasional aggressors too profitable."
"Traffic in skins, I presume?" I sug-

gested, slightly irritated at the disparaging tone he assumed toward visitors. Well, my townsmen would sell their own," he said, gravely, "if they could find buyers. But really, the truth is I care little about it. The visitors spoil the place for me, that's all. Here on this cliff, for instance, was pleasant strolling-ground before houses and hotels and esplanade

'Hotels often have comfortable smoking rooms," I suggested.
"Yes, very," he said, not noticing my sarcasm, "and after dark, when the visitors | warrant, are gone in, I like to come up here for an hour. The air is fresher than in the town below, and besides, it was my habit for many years to wait about here before turning in for the night. But as I am old enough now to be glad sometimes of a chair indoors, I take the good I find, and pick my grain of comfort out of the heap

f inconvenience.' "You appear, sir." said I, "very bitter against new comers. I have no quarrel with them individu-"But you might reflect," I answered, with the consciousness that I was giving very good advice, "upon the advantages which a small place, such as this, reaps

from an extended intercourse. "Which be they? "Greater wealth, further civilization,

"We might try the new ideas at all events," he answered, with sly humor playing about the corners of his mouth.
"If you have brought any down with you pray unpack them. I won't rail against

them, if they are only good."
"I can oblige you." I answered, snappishly, "with at least one idea, that I think may be new to you, which is, that you may possibly be mistaken in your He quietly thanked me, in exactly the

same tone as if I had passed him the sugar-tongs, and added, laughing: "And may I offer you one of my old ones, which is, that it is wise to look before

ou leap—even to a conclusion?"

I felt he had the best of that little bout, and was annoyed with myself for having shown temper. I was on the point of owning it, but he changed the subject so easily, and talked on so genially, that I thought it better to assume that he had not taken offence, but was a man who could stand against a blow or two.

I give this conversation because it fixed to a great extent the terms upon which we stood in our after intercourse. Every evening we met, and had almost, I may say, become friends; but yet we were forever crossing swords. I was irritated at his open assumption, that no good thing could be imported into his territory, and could not help constantly trying to make his words convict him of blgotry; but his words convict him of bigotry; but after a furious lunge at the "wary cool old swordsman," I only found myself disarmed by a prompt retort, all the more provoking because it was delivered with unrufiled temper, and because he never seemed to care to press his advantage.

One evening he seemed disposed to un-roll for me the chronicle of his native place, and amongst sundry scraps of various information told me the following story, which I shall tell, as nearly as I can

recollect them, in his very words.

"I speak of a time before any of these lodging-houses were built. We were a quiet little village, lying all below there along the banks of the river, owning a few small vessels, but living chiefly by fishing. On these cliffs there was not a brick laid. On these cliffs there was not a brick laid it was a heath-grown common, with fields leading to the few houses in the next bay. youd a circuit -or semi-circle I should say rather, for seamen from all parts knew our but still a stray visitor would come now

"There was then a nest roomy cottage standing-indeed it stands now, but has developed a shop-front-about half way up the ascent to the cliff, and inhabited by an elderly man named Parks, a retired custom-house officer, and his niece. They let lougings, and at the beginning of the summer of 183- (I forget the exact year) they took in a young couple, with a child and nursemaid. I can describe them all stared at, almost as much as the first Spaniards in Peru and I had my native's share of curiosity. The wife was tall and slightly made, light-haired, blue-eyed. She was evidently not in strong health, for she walked slowly, always leaning on her hus-band's arm, and looked, unless when turn-ing to him or to the child, languid and dejected. He was a strongly built, active man, with a set, resolute face, and dark, quick, watchful eyes. The child I hardly noticed so minutely, but I was even then judge enough of babies to pronounce it a little more than a year old.

"Regularly as the mornings came—it was bright June weather—he took her and the child slowly up the hill to the top the cliff, to a spot overlooking the sea, and there they spent the forenoon, he reading or playing with the child, whilst she lay asleep, or at least at rest, amongst shawle and cushions. These he took up each morning strapped behind him like a knapsack, to leave his arm free to carry the child. It was evident that he had brought her down to our breezy coast for air and sunshine, and more than a few amongst us, though they spoke to ro one, were be ginning to watch with something of riendly interest for the signs in her of re-

"Now comes the sad part of my story. weeks they went one morning as usual to their camping-ground on the about half an hour the husband returned, looked in at the cottage for a moment (his movements on that morning were after-wards diligently traced), and went on to the postoffice. He was seen shortly after returning up the path to rejoin his wife, reading his letters as he went, walking account. No account that yo slowly and stopping often. He was then will I receive as the true one.

# Perrysburg



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PERRYSBURG, WOOD CO., OHIO, FRIDAY, AUGUST 28, 1868.

\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

lost sight of for an interval of less than walked hurriedly into the cottage, carry-ing what looked-like his customary load And cut the threats of loyal men, "and flaunt to his bedroom, issued thence immediately their rebel rag?" their rebel rag?"

If that's your wish, then cast your votes for Seymour and for Blair.

Let all repudlators and all rebels fall in rank,
An give their very loudest shout for Seymour and
For all their ammanition will be needed in the many fact.

The second of the nursemaid, and told her in a few words that she must pack her box at once, and be ready to start home by the midday coach; that she was to get the house ready, and he would be there the next day with his wife and child. Her When they meet with Grant and Colfax, and loy-alty and right—

box was ready and standing in the hall, and with it a small portmanteau, which he had packed in the meantime for her to In the storm November's brewing for Seymour and for Blair.

J. J. H. take with her. He went for a porter, hurried him back, helped him with his weight,

and the three were at the garden gate.
"The piteous scene which followed was described to me by old Mr. Parkes, whom the bustle had brought out to the door. The wife, looking scared and anxious, reached the gate as they were leaving it. Before she could speak the husband recled back as if he had been heavily struck, cov-ered his face with his hands, and uttered a moan of pain. The next instant he had recovered himself, caught his wife as she was falling, and carried her swiftly up the garden, and so to her room, the others looking on in mute wonder. A cry for water roused them. He took it at the door from their hands, shut himself into the room, and all was again silent. An hour passed. A small crowd gathered round the gate, and was again dispersed. It satisfied them that a lady had fainted, but was better. But the mind of the old custom-house officer was not so smoothly satisfied. He had noticed that the child was not amongst them, that a sudden flight with packages had been tried for, and that the failure of this design had been a heavy discomfiture to one at least of the party To talk it over with the head constabl seemed to him his instant duty, and he slipped quietly out by the back-door and You can almost guess what followed.

The husband was soon summoned from his room, and in a few minutes appeared, pale but self-controlled He gave up his keys, and turned to the window took possession, and people came walking up and down to a band."

up and down to a band." battered in the head and face: and of course the father without more delay than was needful was arrested on the coroner's

"It is long since all this happened, but believe I recollect the minutest incidents Not only were they discussed and sifted again and again amongst us wherever two men met, but I was on the jury, and was therefore called upon to give the closest attention to every fragment of evidence "At the inquest the poor wife's deposi

ion was read, as they dared not move her. It was a short and simple statement. fore her husband left her to go for his letters, he had tethered the child to her waistband by the two straps, by which he was used to carry up the shawls. This precau-tion he had thought necessary, because she often would fall asleep up there in the morning, either from weakness, or from the effect of the opiates which she was constantly taking at this time, and he feared that the child, who was just able to untied from her band, but saw at once pinned to her shawl a paper words written by her husband in pencil, saying that he had taken the child home nd would return for her immediately After waiting for some little time she be

e ill, and walked down by herself to the cottage. "The husband was of course examined in person. He was submissive and yet aughty in manner, alternately deferen tial and contemptuous. He looked, however, haggard and weak, like a man jus shaking off a fever. He had a self-conlow voice, with hands clenched, and eyes that never once moved. He had found, he said, when he reached his wife, the strap severed, and his own knife lying open on the turf a yard or more oft. After a hasty look round he went at once to the edge of the cliff, and scrambled down by a rough path to the sea. He had seen something on the rocks below, which he thought might be his child, and found it there, mangled as we saw it. For a few minutes he was paralyzed, but, roused by the need for instant action, seized it and rushed back up the cliff. As he reached the top, he paused for one horrible moment, unnerved by the terror of the thought that his wife might die if her eyes should open on so fearful a sight. A thought came suddenly to aid. Creeping stealthily towards her, he saw that he could trust to the soundness of her sleep; in a few seconds he had written the note, cut from her band the remnant of the strap, seized a shawl lying near, and wrapping the child in it, was on his way to the cottage. It was better, he thought, to take her within, and break the news to her gradually there. But as he neared the cottage his purpose again changed; he shrank from the idea of being the talk of a strange place, perhaps also-who could say?—a mark for some suspi cion under circumstances the mystery of which seemed then for the first time to strike him. He therefore rapidly resolved, if possible, to keep the child's fate secret until he could reach his own home. His mind, once set on this, soon found the plan. He would at once send home the nurse-maid, and trust to finding some way to persuade his wife that it was necessary for him, both to start the child off at once, The letters he had that morning received might easily be made to warrant the necessity for an instant return.

"This was his account of himself, and by many it was forthwith believed. He declared himself willing to give the jury every opportunity of testing the truth of vise any test. Inquiry had been made about him in the town where he lived, and not only his general worth, but especially his kindness of nature, were so iniversally recognized, that it was thought useless to take any special evidence on those heads. The only fact that seemed proved was that the child had been murlered. There were some of us upon the the jury—I confess that I was one of them
—upon whom this attempt to smuggle
the body away, together with his demeanor, both at the moment that his plan was rustrated, and afterwards at the had produced a very strong conviction of however, but to sequiesce in an open ver-dict, upon which he bowed gravely and retired. As soon as his wife could be moved he left our town, and, as we after-

"I didn't believe his story a bit—"
"Yes, but," I interrupted, "it is barely possible, I suppose, that his account may have been true for all that. I plainly see that, even then, what you really must allow me to call your infirmity had set in, and that you were unable to do justice to an outer barbarian." and traveled. an outer barbarian.

Quite possible," he answered, "for it is plain that barbarians (as you seem to call yourselves) and I are of two different races, born to suspect each other. I said I didn't believe it."

"I am sure," I broke in, "that I could frame a plausible account of the matter, which should bear out his story. Shall I try now and make a speech for the de

of the speech for the prosecution. How-ever, as you please. I undertake before-hand to be able to discredit your plausible account. No account that you can invent

"Then I won't waste invention; but would you mind taking me to the spot before I go to morrow?

He agreed to do so, merely smiling cu-iously at my rudeness. Accordingly we went over the ground, saw the cottage, and the spot where the poor lady had lain asleep, and finally I went down the cliff to the rocks, down swiftly and up slowly, with a strange fantastic terror, as if I were carrying a murdered child back to its

came up there as he said; he couldn't have orged that story; yours is prejudice in "I repeat," he said, slowly, that I didn't

I then left the seaside, and went inland to the principal town of the county. As I was staring, a few days after, moodly into the rain out of the window of a coffee-room, my eye wandered to a signboard all but fronting me, bearing words which I had no doubt seen before, but then for the first time noticed, The Northshire Herald established 1824. The thought gradually suggested itself that I might find in a back number the full contemporary account o he events which were still in my mind I sent over my card to the editor with a request that I might be allowed to refer to an early file of his paper, and was soon poring over the narrative in his back office. I found that I had met with in my Blackby friend a most faithful, if not an mpartial chronicler; but besides, I learnt rom editorial comment and from corres ondence shrewd and foolish, how intense ad been the interest excited at the time I read the afternoon away, and was pass ng out, when the editor himself walked With his courtesy to thank him for could hardly escape abruptly, and naturally I told him what had been the object of

"You know the sequel?" he asked.
"No; was it ever cleared up?"
He answered by reaching down the file of 1838, and turning rapidly over the

leaves, I read:

A MYNTHY SOLVED AT LAST.—Most of our readers will remember how, four years ago, public interest and curiosity was thrilled by a tragic circumstance that occurred on our coast at the thriving village of Blackby. We need hardly say that we refer to the apparent murder of a child under circumstances of the greatest mystery. It is gratifying to us to be able to state on indubitable authority that events have, during the last week, transpired that lift the cloud of suspicion which, in the minds of some, had condensed upon the fair name of a gontleman by whom the sacred ties of nature were erroneously conjectured to have been disregarded. To us it is doubly gratifying to recollect that, although in the interest of justice we opened our columns at the time, without fear or invor, to a free discussion of all sides of that paluful question, yet we consistently" (they really had gone dead in against the poor man) "avowed our belief that slander would yet regret the cuvenomed darks which she then launched against the party in question. The facts which we have to announce are these."

Then followed a long narrative, the

Then followed a long narrative, the graceful flowing periods of which I shall

A poor woman had been received into hospital of that town, maimed by a falling weight having crushed her foot. She suffered intense pain, which was at length relieved by amputation. In the weakness that followed, she believed hercrawl, might possibly stray to the edge of the cliff. She had fallen asleep, for how long she could not say, had found the child gone when she awoke, and the strap

The chaplain from her lips took down, in the pr sence of another gentleman, a conession of which this was the substance "About six years back I was married

to a man who took to treating me ill, and I was very miserable. But after my child was born he began to use me better. He played a good deal with the little one, and hat seemed to make him kinder to me. our years back he went away from home in the spring to look for work, and soon after he was gone, the child was taken ill with convulsions. I sat up with it a week or more, and just as I thought it was com-ing round, it had a very bad fit, which ightened me so much, that, weak as I was, I set off to carry it to the doctor. As I was going, it died just in my arms; but walked fast on, hardly knowing what did. All of a sudden I saw a little baby, just the size of my dead thing, picking at the grass, with a lady lying fast asleep close by. I stole up, and the wicked thought came into me that I would steal it, and leave my own there. When I saw it was tied, I gave up, but a knife lying open on the grass put the thought back again and I cut the leather. I stood still, thinking whether I should do it, but the child held out its arms to me, so I picked it up. But I knew at once that they would come after me, and find it by its clothes, so I ran off with the two, and then I changed their things, and put the dead ba-by down under a wall. I did not think about the poor lady, not till long after. Many's the night since I've been awake all night crying for thinking of her, but then I only thought of myself, and hoped my husband wouldn't come back before there was time for the child to grow a bit out of his mind. And then that made me think how the lady, when she came to wake, would know the other wasn't hers. And then I did what I can't die with. I shut my eyes, and dropped a heavy stone on its poor little dead face, and then rolled the stone and it down the cliff. God for-I couldn't live another long day without telling somebody. But then I was afraid what would come to my husband if he ever knew; and he and I always treated the child well, and it grew up strong and did not seem to miss anything. But I couldn't die without saving it, and you, gentlemen, There is little more to tell. The woman

recovered. The story was attested before a magistrate, and the child was restored. I couldn't resist going to Blackby. I really wished to convert my obstinate friend from an opinion which I felt all along to be unfounded; but I wished still more to deal a killing thrust at his conceit. t was visitor on the side of visitor against inhabitant, and I determined not to spare him. I broke in upon him in the evening, and found him in the same chair, following the same pursuits.
"Back again ?"

"Yes." And we were soon chatting dis "By the way," I broke in, "I was right about the Blackby tragedy after all."
"After all the pains you took to go

'It was all cleared up, as I said it could It was a woman who committed the urder, or rather there was no murder, but a woman had changed the children, and besten in the head of the wrong one. "Really," he said, "you are making a very mysterious story of it: give yourself

"I have cleared up all the mystery," I eplied; and then I related to him the facts I had collected. "Now," I ended, confess that once in your life-you were young man then, I allow-you formed a

your conclusion. Now you have come back, I may as well finish a sentence you interrupted—you were a young man then I states Senate, tallow—about a week ago. 'I didn't believe his story a bit,' I said, and was going to add, 'but it turned out afterwards to be

The Decrease of the National Debt.

NOTWITHSTANDING the outery made by the Democrats at the assumed increase of the national debt under Republican management, the figures show beyond a queson that it is not only rapidly diminishing. but at the same time the taxes are being

At the beginning of the fiscal year endamount are, as we showed some days since, \$15,402,000 of bonds of the United States payable in thirty years by the United States saved her wages, and put the control of the United States are the control of the United States and her wages, and put the control of the United States are the control of th amount are, as we showed some days since, amount are, as we showed some days since, and the United States saved her wages, and put them into payable in thirty years by the Union Pathe bank, and lot she has become cific Railroad Company, and, in default of a "bloated bondholder." John in the shoe shop has been guilty of the same your coolness on the battle field you have. ent of the bonds at maturity by the pany. Now, bearing this in mind, let us revert to the figures of the debt at the beginning and at the end of the last fiscal

debt, including these Pacific Railroad bonds, was \$2,511,306,426. On August 1, 1868, the total debt, still including the Pa-cific Railroad bonds, was \$2,523,584,480, showing what the Democracy falsely assert is an increase of \$12,228,054 in the aggregate debt during that year, but on August 1, 1867, the total amount of Pacific Railroad bonds then issued was \$15,402,-000. Since that time the Pacific Railroad has been built at a speed never before known in the history of railroad construction, and now stretches its continuous line of rall 1,250 miles west from Chicago. To aid the company in doing this, the General Government has loaned its credit to the amount of \$16,808.000 more, in addition to the previous \$15,402 000, making a total of \$32,210,000 in all. Let us deduct this additional \$16,808,000 from the total debt as it stood on August 1, 1868, and we find that the debt has actually decreased

\$4,579,946 since August 1, 1867. But this is not all. There was a large indebtedness of the Government which never took the form of an absolute promise to pay in the sense belonging to the bonds, Treasury notes, and other national obliga-The soldiers and widows of soldiers who had helped to preserve the Rerats had waged against it had claims for sounties to a large amount. A reimburseent of money expended by several of the States was demanded to the amount of nany millions of dollars, and thousands of individuals, whose property had been taken or destroyed by our armies during the war, also made equitable claims. The bones of Union soldiers killed in battle, or starved to death in Southern Democratic prisons, were scattered over a dozen States, and they were to be gathered with tender care and placed in National Cemeteries for the reverence of future genera-tions. All these items, though they never appeared in any schedule of the public debt, were regarded by the Republican party as most sacred obligations of the Government-obligations to be paid before all others, as, to a great extent, they have been. These items of extinguished debt stand thus:

the total reduction of the debt, viz.,

It should be observed that in this table none of the expenditures for the Freedmen's Bureau, and none of the expenses of reconstruction have been included, both extraordinary expenses of over twenty millions of dollars, which will not have to be incurred again. Looking at this account, and considering the financial contend, what honest man can say that the Republican party and the Republican Congress have not done a great and noble work during the past year?

Is it not apparent that, instead of being on the road to financial ruin, we are on the road to the grandest financial success ever achieved by any nation, and that the only thing that can cheat us out of it would be the success of the repudiation schemes of the Democratic party ?- Chi-

# Democratic Argument.

A good illustration of the fact that the Southern Democrats will use force, wher-

which is published in the Memphis Appeal: "The members of the Democratic Club of colored men can obtain from the Presidepot. The column marched directly dent of the Central Club cards that cannot down Vermont street to the railroad, acbe counterfeited, recommending them for companied by hundreds of citizens, many employment to conservatives. No others of whom were Tanners, and many others need apply. We hope that hereafter, when any Democrat desires to employ a colored man in any capacity, he will to see his card, and if none is produced will refuse to employ him. To employ those who have none will be to give aid and comfort to the enemy. Members of the club desiring cards will please procure certificates of membership from the Secretary. The committee of the Central Club, appointed to register the names of colored men needng employment or relief, and to procure for them, consists of Martin Kerly, committee, which is a permanent one, colored men holding cards, and needing work or relief, will apply and be registered. To the same committee it is hoped that those Democrats who want to employ

those Democrats colored men will apply. "Albert Pike." "Albert President Central Democratic Club.
"August 7, 1868."

# " Bloated Bondholders,"

ocrats to invent some slanderous catchword or phrase and seek to fasten it upon their opponents. At one time they sisted in styling those of the opposite faith, "Federalists." This was done long after the old Federal party was dead, and notwithstanding some of the Democratic chiefs, like Buchanan, had themselves been the stiffest of Federalists.

At another time it was the Democratic

bought up in this way, and as he was sup-posed to hold the Whig party in the holposed to hold the Whig party in the hollow of his hand, the charge touched the whole. We well remember how Isaac mistaken in thinking the man posed to hold the Whig party in the hollow of his hand, the charge touched the whole. We well remember how Isaac Hill, that noted Locofoco of by gone years, never wearied of ringing the charge touched the whole. his paper on these words of political odium. These were the rounds of his ladder by which he mounted from a print er's case, first to a scat in the United States Senate, and afterwards to a Gov-

For the present campaign the party of Seymour have invented the name of "bloated-bondholder." Every veteran and be such that turned our alterwards to shake hands with the General, but this percently true.' At that poor woman's contestion, the substance of which you have given very correctly, I was present with the chaptain; and I abbsequently spent a month in searching for our former visitors, and restored to them their lost child. I was glad enough, I warrant it, to own to myself that a vocing man formed a hasty judgments are it is implied that all the bondhold-my larger contradict them.

Now, no one can say that I didn't learn something at Blackby.

The shade hands with the General, but this feeders and devoted to the moosic of the most coston. Here a most pekoolyer site met the proceeding caused so much confusion that a file of Tanners was sent up and the plants of a file of Tanners was sent up and the plants of a file of Tanners was sent up and the plants of a file of Tanners was sent up and the plants of a file of Tanners was sent up and the plants of some thing countries of the country much them. Those who had just enough of such persons during the war will keep away from them. Who wishes the country much lake a flux, evidently made for peeceful stranes, out w when Wade Hampton will join in their company. Those who had just enough of such persons during the war will keep away from them. Who wishes the country much them. Who wishes the country much lake a flux, evidently made for peeceful stranes, out w when Wade Hampton will join in their company. Those who had just enough of such persons during the war will keep away from them. Who wishes the country much the war will keep away from them. Who wishes the country much them. Who wishes the country mu

vaults of the savings banks. We shall there find many millions of dollars worth of the bonds. They were bought with the moneys that were deposited in those banks. They were bought for the purpose of saving dividends, the very purpose for which the money was deposited. They are held by the banks in trust for the depositors; they in fact belong to the depositors. And the depositors are the widows and the as a General, but as a private citizen; as the depositors are the widows and the

gayment by the company, to be paid by the Government. These bonds, however, are a second mortgage upon the road, its rolling stock, and all the lands granted to it, which may be in its possession at the maturity of the bonds; and these grants for proach. But there are bonds not in the privileges are contingent upon the paypocket-books and secret drawers in the arm houses and in the dwellings of me-On the 1st of August, 1867, the total

> Let us view the subject in another light. The bonds represent the national debt. This debt was incurred in order to save the life of the nation. In sore extremity the Government implored each citizen to doing, and many preferred to lend their money on town notes at a lower rate. There were many others, however, to whom the appeal of patriotism was not made in vain. They took the risk and loaned their money and received the bonds. Thus it was that they became "bloated bondholders." Really, then, in a bloated bondholder is one who was a friend of his country in its hour of need. The soldiers did much to save the Union, but the bloated bondholder did something also. In this view of the case it would seem also that the greater the bloat the greater was the patriotic service. Here, for example, is one whose bonds are so abundant that it takes him all day to cut off the coupons. A terrible bloat, undoubtedly; but then observe of what noble and abounding patriotism it furnishes the proof, A letter has just been published containing the statement authorized by Mr. Seymour, that he does not own a bond and never did own one. That is to say, Mr. Seymour is not ashamed to proclaim that from first to last, all through the war and down to the present time, he has had no confidence in the Union, no true friend-ship for his country. He is rich, he has plenty of money to invest, but he will not trust the nation with a dollar of it. Had all followed his example during the war the Union would have perished; were all to follow it now universal bankruptcy would ensue. When such a man, a cand date for the Presidency, can stand up, and in the face of all Europe thus decry our national credit, we shall welcome the name

## GRANT AT QUINCY.

of "bloated bondholder" as one most de

THE city of Quincy never gained more promptu and enthusiastic welcome which ner citizens gave to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant Now let us add to this the \$4,579,946 of revival of the patriotic war spirit of 1861, reduction of the bonded debt, and we have and an unmistakable evidence that the fires of loyalty had been kept brightly burning. The unbounded enthusiasm of this popular demonstration was but the muttering of the thunder in the political sky which heralds the approach of the irresistable storm which is to sweep from sight every trace of disloyalty, repudiation | and kind feelings. Republican nominations, and they propose o place their choice-the conqueror of the bellion-in the Presidential chair by a majority larger by tens of thousands than ever was given a Presidential candi-

Atthough it was not positively known when "the next President of the United States" would arrive until about noon on Saturday, the news spread like wild-fire through the city. The Tanners had been ordered to assemble on Jefferson Square at half-past 6, and here they came by twos and threes, by tens and scores, until the Park was alive with their shining uniforms. The music of their band, the thundering of the cannon, and the shouts ever practicable, to compel the negroes to of the excited ones made things pretty vote the Democratic ticket, is afforded in ing, and companies A and B, about 300 strong, fell into line and started for the uniform was in use, and it was not proposed to imitate the example of the Qu Democracy, and allow everybody able to depot the torch bearers were drawn up in close ranks, and double files, facing in, forming an avenue through which our dis-tinguished visitor might pass.

Our honored guest, Gen. Grant, arrived on the evening express train of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. As the cars approached the depot about shun. He hed alluz bin in the habit of 7 p. m., and the first sight of "the here of the war" was obtained, the air resounded From Vermont to New Hampshire streets olace where the Tanners stood in readiness down his nose, "it's over. I've sinned and to give their welcome. As the train whishev repented. Forgive me!" ed, the torches were lighted, and with incovered heads and rousing cheers, the from balcony and window, came unceasing cheers, and the waving of flags and hand kerchiefs. The procession moved slowly up Hampshire to Fourth, on Fourth to At the Rink an immense crowd awaited

poured in until the whole building was packed full, and hundreds seeing that it was useless to try to get within seeing or hearing distance, were turned away by the crowd. There was a rush for the platform, to shake hands with the General, but this proceeding caused so much confusion that

such we welcome you to-day to our city. They say you never made a speech. Washington never made a speech, Jackson never made one, Taylor never did, but they all

pressing a gigantic one (continuous cheering.) You served your country in the army, and took your rise from our own State, hence we claim you. You have been assailed as all great men have been; we to be compened to submit to the tool wu bondholders and to Federal sollers and sich? Ex for one, I will never—"

"Don't talk like an eggrejis ass?" sed this man. "Hevn't you any sense? Can't you see that Seymore and Blare are merechanics all over the land. They represent the earnings and savings of honest industry in all its branches. The owners of these bonds have not many of them, still they bonds have not many of them, still they are bloated bondholders; for it seems that somehow, simply to be a bondholder is to somehow, simply to be a bondholder is to any individual. Again, in behalf of to any individual. Again, in behalf of this enthusiastic, this vast assembly, I ex-tend to you a hearty welcome to our city."

> audience as follows: "It is with pleasure I behold so many uv the instroment itself, hez smothered smiling faces and cordial hands ready to all them whose presence wood hev embargreet the arrival of our nation's most dis-tinguished patriot; one who has filled every position to which he has been called with honor and credit to himself and their ballot, to place in the highest position within their gift, that of President of nity for hurtin us is passed. the United States of America.

Then turning to General Grant, he spoke Gen. Grant : In behalf of the soldiers, I cordially welcome you to our city; in so doing permit me to say that we as soldiers, must forget those tattered flags; we must forget the stain of the battlefield; we must forget the suffering in hospitals; we must forget our brothers that lie in Southern graves; we must forget the amity and anxiety which your opponents find with rebels; all of these things must be erased from our memory before we can fail to give you a cordial support. We do not forget that there are some recreant Generals that are endeavoring to traduce and injure your reputation. I do now charge that some of these Generals have willfully falsifled history to the end that you might be

'I have waited for this opportunity to give the lie to the assertion so frequently made that I would refuse to give you a cordial support. No true soldier can fail in this. General, I welcome you here in behalf of your comrades. Cursed be the hand that would refuse to give a cordial welcome to you. May you live to fulfil the position to which we are soon to call you, and may your future days be as scriptive of what he is not - Worcester glorious, is my sincere wish ' At the conclusion of the General's re-

marks, and the cheers and applause which followed, General Grant said:

" Ladies and Gentlemen of Quincy: It press my gratification for this kind and enthusiastic reception. I thought that I last Saturday evening. It was almost a was visiting your city very quietly to pay revival of the patriotic war spirit of 1861, a visit to my life-long friend, Col. I. N. Morris. What was my surprise to find what seems to be not only the whole city, but the county of Adams, turned out to welcome me to your midst I cannot properly thank you for this ovation, but permit me to return my heartfelt thanks for this undeserved mark of your partiality

The General's brief address was greeted and Democracy—the triple term which is now joined together to resist the voice of with tumultuous applause, and the imthe people. As in 1860 and 1864, the mense throng began to disperse. The masses and not the few have made the Tanners formed into line and made a clear Upon reaching the open air the latter was conveyed directly to the residence of Col Morris, while the Tanners proceeded to Lincoln Hall and disbanded,

This reception, gotten up on so short a notice, and participated in so heartly by so many thousands, not only reflects the greatest credit on our city, but as a political demonstration has absolutely terrified the poor Democracy, who have lately been laboring so hard and so unsuccessfully to get out a crowd to hear their speakers Republicans have been encouraged, and are going into the campaign now with the the expectation and determination of winning Quincy (III.) Whiq. 17th.

THE CONVERSION OF RIDER PENNIBACKE -HE SEES A VISION WHICH PUTS HIS FEET ON SOLID DEMOCRATIC GROUND. (Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,)
Aug. 15, 1868.

Joy to the world! Elder Pennibacker wich, ever sence the Noo York Convenshun, hez bin a skoffer and a sore-hed, i wunst more within the fold. There wuz more rejoicin when he come back than over all within the fold, for he wuz a ven-erable lamb wich hed gone estray. Like the prodigal son, we slayed for him the

the war" was obtained, the air resounded with the shouts of a multitude of not less than five thousand people. Cheer followed cheer as the triumphant march began. that is all over, thank Heven. Yesterday the levee was crowded with a solid mass morning he come into the offis bearin that of humanity, all striving to obtain a glimpse of the great man. The barouche containing the General and a few of our leading citizens, with difficulty forced its way through the surging crowd to the with emoshen, and tears chasin each other than the content of the surging crowd to the with emoshen, and tears chasin each other than the content of the surging crowd to the content of the surging crowd to the content of the surging crowd to the content of the content of

"Elder!" sed I, assoomin a dignified air, "he who departs and cometh back—don't bearers thereof greeted the General as he passed through the blazing lines, which extended to the foot of Hampshire street. Not only were the pavements crowded, but the streets were literally filled.

The Elder then told me how he hed bin the foot of the streets were literally filled. but the streets were literally filled. The Elder then told me how he hed bin converted. He hed determined not to vote onstration assumed the character of a at all. He didn't bleeve in Seymore, coz cue always to speak of their opponents as "the silk stocking gentry." Another of their lying inventions was the charge of having been "bought up with British gold." Daniel Webster was always being bought up in this way and show and whom we are the property of the silk stocking gentry. Another of General, was so dense that it could hardly and be detested Blarc becox he way wunst a blook of their opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way wunst a blook of their opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way wunst a blook of their opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way wunst a blook of their opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way wunst a blook of their opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way wunst a blook of their opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way want to see the property of the property of the second opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he way want to see the second opponents as triumphal march, a perfect ovation. The is pledged to pay the debt in greenbax, and he detested Blarc becox he was always being the second opponents as the second opponents as the control of the second opponents as the second oppo wich is too much. He didn't bleeve that either uv em wuz to be trusted. He didn't bleeve that either uv em was troo to the South. Feelin pekoolyerly bitter, he went Maine, up Maine to Ninth, on Ninth to to bed the nite alore, and nursin his wrath he fell asleep and dreamed. That dream

saved him. He dreamed that he wuz in a vast assem the arrival of the procession, for which the ground floor of the Riuk had been re-blage uv the Democracy, very like the Nashnel Convension. There was shoutin Nashnel Convenshup. There wuz shoutin and holiurin, but he walked about gloomy and sad, filled with the most fearful fore

> Presently in his dreem he approacht the grand stand wich wuz okkepied by the leaders and devoted to the moosic of the

grim-visaged Hampton, whose wind is in-exhaustible, blowed sich strong blasts and ingered the holes so adroitly, that it played

his toons and his only.

Just beside him stood Boregard a playin s rass instrument which was shaped so like Blare as to be him, wich instrument wuz uv the trombone nacher. Boregard had no trouble with it. It wuz es discordent achrelly ez it cood be, and it wuz splendidly adapted to the capassity uv the

I give the dreem henceforth in the El-

r's words:
"Wat in thunder," sed I to a man wich seemed to be sort uv engineerin the con-cert, "wat in thunder is Seymore and Blare and sich ez them furnishin moosic for strate Suthern Dimocracy for? Are we to be compelled to submit to the too

ly the instrooments wich are played onto and that Boregard and Wade Hamptor are the individooals who furnish the wind and finger the holes. Listen, how grand-ly 'Dixie' and the 'Bonny Bloo Flag' swells out onto the air and fills surround space! And see, ez Boregard shoves out the trombone how it has knockt off the stand all them wich from former attach-As soon as the deafening applause ceased, Gen. B. M. Prentiss addressed the and how sweetly the pizen breth wich is bein blowed, the its combined with that all them whose presence wood hev embar-ast us. Miles O'Reilly it killed, and all that pestiferous breed of War Democrats like him are layin, overpowered with it, flat onto their backs. They may possibly survive, but they are so stoopefied that they won't get up till after their opport's

Then, sed the Elder, my dreem changed. Methawt the elekshun wuz over, and that we hed triumphed. I wuz to home in Kentucky. All here wuz peece. The Buro offisers hed folded ther tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away. The military wuz withdrawn, and ther wuz nothin blee in the South, save and except the faces uv the few Northern men wich coodent git away. The very air wuz full uv the gosts uv the ded Federal soljers in the South, all uv wich wore an expreshun uv hoomiliashen ez tho they felt they hed bin manufaktered into gosts for very con siderable less than nothin. Reconstruk shen hed bin undone, and all laws enfranchisin niggers and deprivin our heroes uv suffrage wuz bustid. We wuz free Ther hed bin a gineral cleanin out uv Northern settlers, carpet-baggers and obstreperous niggers. I notist with infinit pleasure that Pollock's store hed bin gutted, and Joe Bigler's corpse (he spoke this in a low tone, and lookin fearfly over his shoulder to make shoor no one heerd him)

wuz a lyin on the Square. Sich of the niggers ez cood be controll-ed were at work under laws we had passed for em regulatin labor, at an average uv \$4.00 per month, and sich ez hed become too independent for that, hed either bir shot or driven out uv the country. Amendments, givin uv em votes and sich, hed been overruled, and in Tennessee and the other States they hed bin redoost to their normal speer, and the power wuz wunst more in the hands uv sich patriots ez Forest, and sich. Brownlow hed bin them wich supported em scattered to the four winds. In the Corners all wuz peece. We hed niggers on our plantations ez before the war, and we, the roolin race, was relieved uv the degradin labor wich so onfits a Caucashan for the enjoyment us life. The entire Corners hevin nothin to do and plenty to live on, wuz perpetooly gathered in front of Bascoms, pitchin cop pers, runnin quarter races, and ever as anon ceasin in their manly amoosements

to quaff the flowing boles wich he sup plied. We cood hear, any time, the cheer ful yelp uv bloodhounds in the swamp beyont the Run, chasin runaways, and ex ther wuz no longer any law agin their shootin niggers, skacely a day passed that one or more wuz not killed. My distillery wuz a runnin full blast, the smoke of th

orment asendin from its chimney forever. Oh, it was gorgus!
"And is this to be?" asked I uv the disembodied spirit uv Bishop Poke, wich wuz showin it to me. " All this and more," returned he. "Thu

will the South regain her lost rites. Thus will the lost coz be restored. Elect Scymore and Blare, and all will be well."
"At this pint I awoke," sed the Elder "feelin how unjust I hed bin—how vile! I hed sinned and how fearfully I hed de sarted. I wuz agoin back on ray party or the greenback question! Wat is green bax to this? Wat is payin a debt in on way or another compared to the extacy uv wallopin niggers, chasin Northern men and hevin our instooshens back again; Wat is a mere greenbax idea of hevin the entire Northern Dimocracy in our hands agin, for us to mould ez we will and do with ez we like? Why, I woodent give the luxury uv hevin a Noo Yorker on his knees afore me ez of old, a minnit, for all the taxes I will hev to pay for a century. Boregard can make Seymore pipe Dixie, can't he also by different fingerin make the same instrooment play Reposdiation? I shood say so. We hey em Parson—we

nev em. Forgive me! forgive me!"

And we embraced and wept, and took a drink, and wept again for joy. Verily my way is now pleasant and my paths is made strate. In the exuberance uv his joy he will keep my basket and my store or rather my jug and flask-full for

month (Wich is Postmaster.) A German Campaign Article.

THE New York Criminal Zeitung,

The Presidential campaign, as far as the

plained by the uneasiness in the South, which shows the North what duty it has to perform. There were indeed in no camosign more principles involved than there knows what to do. If on one side are Wade Hampton and Forrest, and on the other side Grant and Sheridan, no doubt can rise, because the form of Frank Blair is to be seen between both sides. One its reconstruction," while the other party its reconstruction," while the other party and measures which are not only lawless wants to support Congress in its national but which poison the very springs of law policy, and to maintain its work and com- and organized society .- Harper's Weekly. plete it. Here they are threatening a new civil war, while there we hear the words:
"Let us have peace." Here the disputing and doubting of the obligations contracted by the nation is stigmatized as a crime, while on the other side they openly demand the breach of a solemn prop Under such circumstances it cannot be hard for a man to set himself right, and there is no cause for him to be exasperated. Who likes Forrest and Wade Hampton will join in their company. Those who had just enough of such persons during the war will keep away from them. Homes love the society of man, and being susceptible of grate descript they will

nullity of a contracted debt will sepa from each other. In all these questions there is so little room left for mistake, and the principles are so plain, that it would be foolish to treat of subordinate ques-

We relieve that the majority of the people want peace. We believe the country will not frivolously squander what was won by so hard a struggle, and expose the ship of state to new storms. We believe the people do not intend to restore to power those persons who cost the country so much money. We are convinced that the American people will pa, sheir debts exactly as they were contracted. We, on our part, patiently wait for the result of the campaign. the campaign.

### POLITICAL ITEMS.

The reason why Frank Blair is not popular in Kansas, is that he reminds our people of the great drouth year 1860—he keeps so dry and windy.—Kansas Chiq.

A Democratic paper says, that in order to secure Seymour's election they must get out every Democratic voter. Can't do it, for some of them are in for a number of years,

Tar A rebel sheet in Texas puts the fol-wing doggerel at the head of its edito-

The stars, bars, and ultra Zu-Klux,

Long may they wave O'er the white man's home And the nigger's grave.

A pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the New York Democratic National Convention, printed for circulation in the South, bears on its cover, in large type, "Stand stood by you." "Stand by your friends who have

The latest Democratic exagger tion is, that it has required an army of 50,000 men and cost \$100,000,000 annually to enforce the reconstruction acts. The truth is, that but 13,596 troops have been em-ployed in the Southern States at a cost of ess than \$4,500,000 annually. Our Democratic friends go in strong

for economy. They think all the millions that have been spent in prosecuting the war have been wasted. Imagine a pickpocket contemplating a policeman with the mournful remark, "An! this is what ee're taxed for just to keep this fellow in idleness."—Hartford Post.

Captain Isaiah Rynders, a conspicu ous Tammany Hall politician, in a recent Seymour and Blair speech in New York city, said: "He loved the American flag as dearly as any other man, so long as i represented a Government in the hands o the Democratic party, and no longer."

A new Democratic paper has recently been started at Corinth, Miss. The editor is the rebel Colonel Tyler. He ornaments his paper with the stars and bars of the defunct Confederacy, thus showing under what flag Seymour and Blair are sailing at the South. The emolem is exceedingly appropriate.

The Boston Transcript gives the following questions for Copperheads to answer: How can the Reconstruction acts of Congress be "unconstitutional, revolutionary and void," when the Supreme Court has recognized legislation based on these acts, and the Executive of the country has agreed to protect a State, the organization of which was made by virtue of them? We rather think many leading Copperheads would like a satisfactory an swer to this query.

\*\* In April, 1863, Governor Seymour vetoed the bill passed by the New York Legislature allowing soldiers to vote in the field. The bill was passed over his veto, and the New York soldiers were therefore allowed to vote. Now Governor Seymour wants the votes of the soldiers, and he boasts of having signed "over fifteen thousand" commissions of Union officers during the war. He will not gain soldiers' votes by such talk as this.

General Grant, referring to the Quincy Herald's pretended report of his speech at the Rink in this city, on Saturday night last (the report consisted of three blank lines), quietly remarked that t would cost his friends no trouble to ex plain it. This is more than can be said of Gov. Seymour's speeches, all of which have to be explained away up to the date of his nomination for the Presidency, to render his position in harmony with the

New York platform. - Quincy (Ill.) Whig. Two gentlemen were discussing the relations of the Republican and Demo-cratic parties to the Government and the country, here last evening. The Demo-crat urged that there was as much loyalty to the Government in the Democratic as in the Republican ranks. The Republican did not dispute the assertion, but said, can you name a Republican who ever fired a bullet at the man who was defending the United States flag? Do you know of a sound Republican who ever fought to overthrow this Government? I will give you \$100 for every name of such a Re

iblican which you choose to furnish The Democrat ceased boasting, and forgot to name any such Republican .- Chica-

# Another Illustration.

A LATE incident in Connecticut has not been sufficiently considered in connection with the revolutionary spirit of the Democratic party. It has been long known that the Connecticut elections, especially in New Haven, and in parts of the State easily accessible from New York, have been shamefully fraudulent. The Legislature at its recent session passed a bill to ture at its recent session passed a bill to purify elections by a careful registry and a proper issue of naturalization papers. The bill was rigidly examined and vigor-ously discussed. It was opposed with warmth and bitterness by the Democratic party, and finally passed by a strictly party vote of the Republicans. The Democrate constally covers a registry and all sessions. generally oppose a registry and all safe-guards at the ballot. The point in our whole system which should be most watch-fully defended is one which they strive to leave most exposed. The reason is obvious. The Democratic party is recruited not from the intelligent youth of the country but from the most ignorant class of foreign immigrants; and every protection of the ballot founded upon intelligence, residence, and honesty at the polls is therefore, a limitation of the Democrati vote. When the bill in question passed the Connecticut Legislature the Democratic newspapers threatened violent resistance, especially in New Haven, the scene of the chief election frauds.

The bill was placed in the office of the Secretary of State, and just before it was German weekly paper, which has a very large circulation among the Germans of this country, contains the following article in a late issue:

Secretary of State, and just before it was laid before the Governor for his signature it was discovered that the words of the law had been secretly changed, so as to deprive it in a late issue: sions. These forgeries, moreover, North is concerned, is no very passionate one till now, although some newspapers are not free of utterances of ire. The quiet of the North is chiefly to be exquiet of the North is chiefly to be expected in the changes which the Democratic party had attempted to introduce into the bill. The law was redrawn as originally passed, and was again adopted by the Legislature. The incident illustrates the utterly unscrupulous and dan erous spirit of the party which nominates for Vice-President a man who furiously appeals to the sword as a political remedy —which counts among its leaders the most porters the great mass of the most ignorant and reckless of the population. The Democratic party, despising equal rights is found every where identified with acts

lings' moral reflections on the equine sub-ject are worthy of attention:

Men who hav a grate deal to do with hosses seem to demoralize fester than the

hosses de. Hosses are like dice and kards, altho